

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1850.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON. In the Senar on Wednesday Mr. Yulee of Florida consumed more than four mortal hours in discussing his amendments to the California bill. He made some strong points, and presented much valuable information—but it would have been better for him to have printed it, without breaking him-if and the Senate down. The galleries were nearly empty, and very few Senators were in their seats. It may be severaldavs yet before the California bill is finally acted on. Mr. Berrien (and perhaps Mr. Dawson) of Georgia will explain the position of their State, which is pledged by the Legislature to extreme measures, should California, as she is: be admitted into the Union. Messrs, Soule and Foote will offer amendments and speeches to explain them.-It is also hoped that Mr. Pearce's Texas bill (which some of its opponents think will pass) will be acted on, ahead of the California bill. We have not yet abandoned all hope that some Northern Democrat, with a patriotic regard for the peace and safety of the Union, will step forward and move and carry an amendment, limiting California to 35° 30'.

The House have passed the Post Office appropriation bill. They have now only three appropriation bills to pass, viz : the Civil and Diplomatic, the Army and the Navy, which will be probably acted on in the order we have named them. There was on Wednesday less excitement than the day before. The Texas boundary message still called forth denunciations from Somhern members-though the Northern

Whigs were delighted with it of course. Judge Sharkey has left Washington. The North was so much opposed to his appointment that it was abandoned .-It is thought that Mr. Gever of Missouri will yet be prevailed on to take a Cabinet post, and Mr. Hopkins of Alabama,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We published yesterday Gov. Bell's manifesto and the important message sent to Congress on Tuesday last by President Fillmore relative to the boundary question and the difficulty existing between Texas and New Mexico. Accompanying the message was a letter from Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, in answer to one from Gov. Bell of Texas. All of these documents the reader will find in this day's country paper. The decided position they take on the subject of the Texan boundary will have an important bearing on future events. While we agree with the President and Secretary on some points, there are others in which we differ materially .-All admit it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are enforced-all arguments, therefore, on this point are unnecessary-and, if made in the message with the covering over the more obnoxious doctrines advanced, fail in their pur pose. Why should the Government of the U. States step for ward in a controverted boundary question, and become parti ceps criminis in depriving a State of what she believe rightfully to belong to her? Why, too, should the sword, in such a casis, be brandished so menacingly over the head o a sovereign State? Congress, alone, has the power to adjust the boundaries, and it would have been much better for the President to let things remain as they were, than by recognizing the establishment of a State government at Santa Fe, and throwing out expressions only calculated to irritate Texas and the surrounding States, who will sympathise with her, render more difficult all efforts to settle harmomoniously this vexed question? It would have been far better to waive all distant menaces of force at a period of great excitability. The President and the Secretary do not seem fully to appreciate the crisis which we are approaching, or the danger to which the South and the Union are subjected We shall hereafter show that some of the Northern Democratic papers coincide with our view of this unfortunate

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. ve but few additional returns from the old North nsually Whig State that cannot be misinterpreted by the

the people are satisfied. Another general election will sweep the Galphins from power, and leave them to broad over their humiliation, which a brief reign has brought upon them.

The attempt, too, to convert the General Government into anni-slavery machine for the manufacture of free soil States (after the manner of California and New Mexico) does not seem to meet with much encouragement in the South. We shall soon have returns from Missouri, low and other States, in which elections have taken place this week. We apprehend they will be pretty much like those just to hand from Democratic North Carolina.

Will our friends residing in the neighborhood of the Courthouses and other places of voting in this State, oblige.

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On motion of Gen. Wm. F. Gordon,
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the
Chair, (any three of whom may act.) to examine into the state
f the road, &c., in conformity with the tenth by-law of the
Company, and report the result of their examination to the
next annual meeting of the stockholders. Whereupen, the
Chair appointed Messrs. John R. Quarles of Louisa, Robert
H. Nelson, and Wm. F. Wickham of Hanover, B. M. Jones
Churage and L. I. A. Texter of Angustes. On motion of Mr. Wm. Crawford, of Louisa, Resolved,

That a committee of three be appointed by the chair (any two of whom may act) to examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, and into the financial affairs of the company enerally, and report the result of their examination to the tockholders at their next annual meeting.

In conformity with which resolution the chair appointed

Messrs, Richard Gwathmey and Milton M. Brown of Hanover, and Robert M. Kent of Louisa.

On motion of Mr. Wm. F. Wickham, Resolved, That the

president and directors have authority to borrow a sum of money not exceeding forty thousand dollars, on the credit of pany, to be applied to the completion of the road Charlottesville, and that they issue the bonds of the company for that sum bearing interest at the rate of six per

cent. per annum.

The meeting then went into the election of president and directors, when Edmund Fontaine was re-elected president, and John H. Timberlake, Jefferson Kinney and David Anderson, Jr., were re-elected directors, with but one dissenting On motion of Dr. Wm. J. Pendleton, a copy of the pro-

ceedings of this meeting was ordered to be sent to the editors of the Richmond Whig and Enquirer, and that they be requested to publish the same in their respective papers. The meeting then adjourned JOSEPH K. PENDLETON, Chairman. CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretaries.

J. GARRETT,

TO CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION. Gentlemen.—Although I address you collectively, the few words I have to say may not be at all applicable to many of you. As one of the people, to whom you concede so much of power and of wisdom, I take the liberty to express my you. As one of the people, to whom you concede so had of power and of wisdom, I take the liberty to express my mortification at the considerations presented by some of you as inducements to abandon time-tried and time-honored laws and usages to a reckless radicalism. The appeals you make to one's tenacity to political rights, by such frequent reference to "the capacity of the people for self-government," are, to say the least, entirely out of place. They savour more of the demagogue than of the statesman. He who addresses you is emphatically one of the people—one who will never tamely yield any political right that can, in the nature of things, be enjoyed by the people. But what signifies that aphorism, "The people are capable of self-government," when the people in the aggregate cannot exercise one single function of government, or come any nearer to it than administering Lynch law at the will of a sovereign mob? Indeed, it would seem that this high attribute of popular soverigenty is, in the opinion of some, all that is meant by self-government. The utmost extent to which the capacity of the people for self-government can be exercised, for any practical purpose, is in judging of the faithfulness and compacting of their representatives by their acts, and in dis the people for self-government can be exercised, for any practical purpose, is in judging of the faithfulness and competency of their representatives by their acts, and in discarding the unworthy and retaining those who are worthy. This is all we can do. We must of necessity depend upon agents to perform the various functions of government, and we must have agents to represent us in the most important work of forming a constitution. What then do you, gentlemen, who are brought out or come out as candidates for the convention, mean, when you tell us we are capable of self-government, and at the same time call upon us to choose you to make a government for us? Do you mean to say we are capable of choosing agents to upturn and knock to pieces our constitution, reconstruct and newly varnish it up again, and, when the work is done, however badiy, there is no responsibility, and yet, in your judgment, we are not capable of electing men to the legislature, amenable to us, to whom can be entrusted the appointment of a governor, judges, &c.?

Reconcile these glaring inconsistencies if you can.

It is because I am one of the people, that I believe they will set their faces against the restless and ambitious politicians who would make material innovations on the present constitution.

One of the favorite hobbies of aspirants to seats in the coled during the procession.

One of the favorite hobbies of aspirants to seats in the Convention is popular elections of Governor, Judges, &c. A great boon to be sure! to confer upon us such a buttien as this! Remember that it is very easy and very pretty in the mouth of some to say, "let the people do this and the people do that," but let us, the people, see how this and that will be done. Say we have to elect a Judge for this District, (Henrico, &c.) From an overflowing and talented bar, ve may have some ten or a dozen or more candidate. Each has this friends. One is elected by a plurality of votes; it might be by one-tenth of all the votes given in the district; and then we may have for our Judge a demagogue lastead of an able jurist. Is this the way in which our Reformers would test the capacity of the people for self-government! Or would you drop the hindmost and try again, ad finem? We the people would have other uses for our time; while an election of Judge would be a jubilee for lonfers.

Alt this will apply with equal force to the election of Governor by the people; or that election must always bring about a violent struggle for political power. The same caucusing, intrigue and corruption would follow. We the people shall then have the glorious privilege of exercising our capacity for self-government by voting for one or the other of the nominees of a party caucus of the members of the Legislature, or of a convention elected by cross-road and gin-slow tellificians. Had you not better let our representa-One of the favorite hobbies of aspirants to seats in the

of the nominees of a party cauens of the members of the Legislature, or of a convention elected by cross-road and gin-shop peliticians. Had you not better let our representatives in the Legislature elect the Governor at once and be done with it, than to test se grievously our capacity for self-government and tax our time so severely to no good parameter.

Gentlemen! think what you are about to do. Look to consequences. I for one go against all Radicals.
Yours,
CURTIUS.

For the Enquirer.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT JUDGES.

I here repeat, in part, what I had occasion to express, on a former occasion, not unlike the present—"that it is, by a liberal and courteous discussion of public measures, that we can expect to arrive at just and liberal conclusions; and, if public men are fit subjects for newspaper remarks, how much the more necessary and important the discussion of indamental principles of government." Several gentlemen, alike in talents and legal learning, have, in the Richmond Enquirer, expressed their repugnance to giving the neonle alike in talents and legal learning, have, in the Richmond Enquirer, expressed their repugnance to giving the people the right of electing the Circuit or District Judges, lest it might, in point of fact, be "the result of an arranged plan of a few active friends of the aspirants of a party convention, and not the act of the people"—and the writer, therefore, inclines to think, that the mode of electing had better reinclines to think, that the mode of electing had better remain as heretofore, by the Legislature. Another writer, equally distingushed, reminded us of the corruption of the judges of England during the reigns of the 2d Charles and his immediate successor, the 2d Jannes—all of whom heid their appointments at the pleasure of the King; and from which he concludes, that a like evil might result from a popular election of judges by the people. The opinions of gentlemen, so justly respected and admired for their high menul qualifications, should, as they certainly do, command the confidence of every true friend of the commonwealth; but, at the same time, when all, more or less, are alike interested and concerned, the voice of the most humble should be heard and regarded, for what it may really merit or deserve. If arrangements (as apprehended) may be made by a few in the election of Circuit Judges, when elected by the people, might not the same, or similar means, be Judges, when elected by the people, might not the same, or similar means, be resorted to when elected by the members of the Legislature, with much less danger of exposure or detection? Are men made better, purer or more patriotic simply because the peo-ple have trusted men? If delegates discharge their public Fifty counties (out of seventy-nine in the State) have been heard from, and in these Colonel Reid's clear gain over Mandelecteu and in these Colonel Reid's clear gain over Mandelecteu and in the same proportion in the counties yet to be heard from, his majority in the whole State cannot be less than 4,000. But we have no doubt of his election. In the Legislature, as far as heard from, the Whig gain has been five, and the Democratic gain ten—leaving five, clear gain the delegates and patriotic manner, it tends to prove that their constituency were equally wise and patriotic, but just and liberal would only be rendering nomer to the continuence the people in the election of Judges, in whose hands they robuntarily place their lives, their liberty, and their property? The people of the different judicial districts now elect less than a dozen delegates each to the Legislature; and while it is admitted that there is safety in those delegates (in common with the other members of the Legislature,) cleeting the District Judges, it is gravely contended, from high places, that the power to do so, when transferred or reserved to the people directly, might, and most likely would, be abused. If we eswere so, then the objection to the transfer of the power to the people directly, is conclusive and unanswerable—but otherwise, otherwise. Again, could not those very dreaded of the Democratic party, which have sustained this government and increased the prosperity of the country for more than half a century, are now brought into contrast with the pettifogging, narrow views of a Whig administration, and the people are satisfied. Another general election will the people are satisfied. Another general election will be discussed in the contrast of the District? All indirection is practised in secret, while tairand honest dealing, shows not the light of Heaven. Conspirately specified with the few, while the converse of the proposition holds could not those very dreaded few, operate more effectually, and with the whole people of the District? All indirection is practised in secret, while tairand honest dealing, shows not the light of Heaven. Conspirately specified with the few, while the converse of the proposition holds could be secret.

of the content with the doctors which they have described to the content of the lands proceed to the content of the content of the lands proceed to the lands proceed to the lands of the lands proceed to the lands proceed to the lands of the lands of

7. Pastors of the several churches of the city are respectfully requested to cause the bells of their respective churches
to be tolled during the procession.

Societies or others desirous of joining the procession, and
not mentioned in the toregoing, will report to the Chief
Marshal, who will assign them position in the procession.

A committee, to be appointed by the Chief Marshal, will
be in attendance at the church to designate and conduct la-

dies to the seats set apart for them. On motion, Gen. Peyton was appointed Chief Marshal, with power to appoint his assistants.

G. A. MYERS, Ch'n.

To aid him in carrying out energetically the foregoing programme of a procession on the 10th inst., in honor of the late President Taylor, the Chief Marshal has appointed the following Assistants, who will be respected and obeyed accordingly, viz: Gen'l. Harvie,

Prederick Hark, James H. Grant, Th. J. Denne, D. C. Randolph, C. S. Gay, L. N. Ellett Richardson, Coi, Meredith, Rutherfoord, " Spalding, " Cabell, Walker Haxall, Rice, Carrington, James Winsted Poidaax Robinson, L. H. Triggt, James M. Morson, H. L. Brooke, Munford. Bigger, G. N. Johnson. N. M. Martin, Evans, T. U. Dudley, W. F. Depriest. Capt. G. H. Tompkins,

R. G. Scott, jr.
All mounted. The Military will be under the command of General Wm. Lambert.
The following committee has been appointed to attend at

the following committee has been appointed to attend at the African Church on the occasion, to see that the order of arrangement is observed there, viz:

James Lyons, Archibald Pleasants, Samuel D. Denson, S. Maupin, R. G. Scott, senr., Wm. H. Maetarland, W. F. Ritchie, John Womble, J. E. Heath, Jas. Bosher, W. C. Carrington, J. M. Daniel, W. S. Triplett, W. F. Watson.

To avoid the last of the day as far as practicable, all those To avoid the heat of the day as far as practicable, all thos intending to unite in the procession are carnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, at nine o clock, at the County Court House, as the line will be promptly formed,

and proceed without delay.

The different Societies and Associations will be formed

In response to the desire expressed all over the hall, the

accompanying documents were then read, as follows: EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Austin, Texas, June 14, 1850. (ey. Z. Taylor, President of the United States:

Sin: By authority of the Legislature of Texas, the Execu-tive of the State, in February last, despatched a special the civil jurisdiction of this State over the unorganized coun-ties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated up-

ties of El Paso, Worth, Presidio, and Santa Fe, situated upon its northwestern limits.

That commissioner has reported to me, in an official form,
that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fe, interposed adversely with
the inhabitants to the fulfilment of his object by employing
their influence in favor of the establishment of a separate
State government East of the Rio Grande, and within the
rightful limits of the State of Texas. I transmit to you,
herewith, the proclamation of Colonel John Munroe, acting
under the orders of the government of the Enited States.

er Colonel Munroe, in issuing the proclamation referred to, acted under the orders of this Government, the President directs me to state that Colonel Munroe's proclamation appears to have been issued in pursuance or in consequence of an order or letter of instructions given by the late Secretary of War, under the authority of the late President, to Licutenant Colonel McCall. Of this order, which bears due on the 19th of November, 1849, your excellency was undoubtedly informed at the date of your letter. A full and accurate copy, however, is attached to this communication. Coloned McCall is therein instructed, that if the people of New Market for Whom Congress has pravided no government.

CAN TON MENT COLUMN THE STREET COLUMN TO THE STREET PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE LATE

PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

To take place in Richmond, on Saturday, August 10th, 1850.

I. The line will be formed at 9 o'clock, A. M., in front of the County Court House, the left resting at the intersection of 19th and Main streets, and move in the following order:

Military

Orator of the Day,
Governor and Council.

Judges and Officers of the Federal Court,
Judges and Officers of the Federal Court.

State Officers.

Clergy.

Mayor, Aldermen, City Council and Officers.

Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution, and of the War of their own. There is no reason to suppose that Col.

Officers and Soldiers of the War with Mexico.

Officers of the Arny and Navy of the U. S.

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that month, he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, stating the fact that he had taken possession of Santa Fe, and announcing this intention to at the head of his troops, and announcing this intention to hold the department with its original boundaries (on both hold the department with its original boundaries (on both sides of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) are the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte) and under the name of New Mexisters of the Dei Norte o

Representatives, in pursuance of a call on him by that body. In the message transmitting the constitution, he says, that 'portions of it purport to establish and creanize a pertian description of the united States and be enjoyed, permanic Constitution of the United States. These have 'nortly, only by cittyens of the United States. These have 'nortly, only by cittyens of the United States, and be enjoyed, permanical territories for the security of our conquest, for the presentation of grider for the protection of the rights of the servation of grider for the protection of the advantage inhabitants, and for depriying the enemy of the advantage of these Territories while the indilitary possession of these Territories while the indilitary possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be placed at its head.

Mr. BUNCAN did not rise to debate the question. Before entering into the discussion, the documents should be placed at its head.

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Mr. BUNCAN did not rise to debate the question and printed, and, in that event, there could be on misrepresentation. They had no measure before them on which they could act.

Mr. BURT wished to no recognized and approved."

Near four years have now clapsed since the quasi military government was established by military authority, and re-ceived, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of Preceived, with the exceptions mentioned, the approval of President Polk. In the mean time, a treaty of peace has been coreladed with Moxice, by which a boundary line was established, that left this Territery within the United States, thereby confirming to the United States, by treaty, what we had before acquired by conquest. The treaty in poriect accordance with the proclamation of General Kearny, declared that the Maxicaac remaining in this Territory should be incorporated in the United of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time for he, unless of the Congress of ted at the proper time, (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to an enjoyment of all the rights of citi-zens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; "and in the mean time should be maintained 'and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberties and 'property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion 'without restriction." Thus it will be perceived that the authority of the United States over New Mexico was the re-The different Societies and Associations will be formed by Assistant Marshals assigned to that duty, in the cross streets nearest the military, and will fall into line in succession, as they pass, according to the order of arrangement.

A detachment of the Fayette Artillery will fire a gun when the procession moves, and minute guns thereafter during its progress, from the Public Square—the State and church bells tolling for the same period, and the flags of the shipping and public buildings exhibited at half staff during the day.

The citizens and military of the sarrounding country and the day.

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The distance of procession moves, and minute guns therefore and procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to the procession to the aiready existing title by successful to be successful to the procession moves are respectfully invited to unite in the ceremonics of the day.

The citizens and military of the sarrounding country and the flags of the day.

The citizens and military by the sarrounding country and the day.

The citizens and military by the sarrounding country and the day.

The citizens and military by the

The Assistant Marshals are requested to meet this morning at 10 o'clock, at the American Hotel, to complete the arrangements. Any gentleman declining to tet, the large generality of the arrangements. Any gentleman declining to tet, the large generality of the course generality of the order, existed there of inevitable necessary. Any gentleman declining to tet, the order, existed there of inevitable necessary. The military government, therefore, existing in New Mexica, and the Executive for the Enquirer.

The Dinner to be given at Owen Hill, Middlesex Country. The Dinner to be given at Owen Hill, Middlesex Country in the District composed of the counties of Essex, King & Queen, Matthews & Middlesex, is postponed to Saturday. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-1ST SESSION.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Munroe meets with the approval of the President of the To determine this question, it is necessary to took : object of the proclamation, and the effect of the proceedings had under it. If the object was to assume the authority to settle the disputed boundary with Texas, then the President has no hesitation in saying such object does not meet his approbation, because he does not believe that the Executive branch of this Government or the inhabitants of New Mexibranch of this Government or the inhabitants of New Mexi-ce, or both combined, have any constitutional authority to settle that question. That belongs either to the judicial de-partment of the Federal Government or to the concurrent action by agreement of the legislative departments of the Governments of the U. States and Texas. But it has been sufficiently shown that Col. Munroe could have had no such object, and that his intention was merely to act in aid of the people in forming a State constitution to be submitted to Congress. Assuming then that such a constitution has been bunal to which it constitutionally belongs. It is sufficient for kim that this boundary is in dispute. That the territory cast of the Rio del Norte seems to be claimed in good faith, both by Texas and New Mexico, or rather by the United States. Whatever might be his judgment in regard to their respective rights, he has no power to decide upon them, or even to negotiate in regard to them; and therefore it would be improper for him to express any opinion. The subject-matter of dispute is between the U. States and Texas, and not between the inhabitants of New Mexico and Texas. It those people should voluntarily consent to come under the jurisdiction of Texas, such consent would not bind the United States, or take away their title to the territory. neat admines a full and adequate salory and terms of service, commensurate with their strength and age.

Under these circumstances, no sinister motives could ever be ascribed to the Judges—none could possibly inflaence them in the slightest degree, or lessen their entire independence, in every point of view, as Judges. It would also tend to shut out that ignoble passion, called avariec, which is too his fame and decease, been transferred to the hands of his successor, by whom I am directed to address to you the following answer:

Department of State, Washington, August 5, 1850. 5

So, on the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the little for the United States, it would not deprive Texas of her distincted by her own acts, or a judicial decision. The State successor, by whom I am directed to address to you the following answer:

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So, on the other hand, if they should voluntarily claim the little for the United States, it would not deprive Texas of her difference to the hands of his successor, by whom I am directed to address to you the following answer:

answer to this letter from him. He presented whose authority and direction the proclamation whose authority and direction the proclamation of Colonel Munroe was issued, is no more; and at this time, that proclamation whatever may be regarded as its true character, has ceased to have inflatence or effect. The meeting of the people of New Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, although this Government has as yet received no official information of it.

In particular, the proclamation whatever as a question of title. The meeting of the people of New Mexico, by their representatives, which it invited, is understood to have taken place, although this Government has as yet received no official information of it.

Partaking, however, in the fullest degree in that high respect which the Executive Government of the United States always entericins towards the Government of the United States always entericins towards the Government of the United States always entericins towards the Government of the United States always entericins towards the Government of the United States always entericins towards the Government has been as I believe, and as I man and an as I man and a state of the freely proceed the declaration of the States of the States, the President thinks it his duty never the least of manifest that feeling of respect by a knowledged of the police present the peace of the country to maintain as far as practicable the state of the government has been as I believe, and as I man and an assumption of the United States and the Government of the United States and the declaration of the United States and the Government of the United States and the Government of the United States and the Government of the United States and the declaration of the United States and the Government has a precision of the United States and competent authority. This competent authority and property, and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of their fillerty and property, and secured in the free expression of the property and officer Roche was stabled in the back with a dagger, and officer Roche was stabled in the back with a dagger, and officer Roche was stabled in the back with a dagger, and officer Roche was stabled in the back with a dagger, and officer Roche was stabled in the back with a dagger, and officer Roche was

fairly before the voters the views they entertain in regard to the construction of a new constitution for the State.

It is the construction of a new constitution for the State.

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By that proclemation he promised to protect the inhabitant of New Mexico in their persons and property, against their Indian caemies, and all others and assured them the third States intended to provide for them a free government, when the people would be called upon to exercise the methy when the people would be called upon to exercise the intend States intended to provide for them a free government, when the people would be called upon to exercise the methy, when the people would be called upon to exercise the intend States intended to provide for them a free government, when the people would be called upon to exercise the methy of freemen in electing their own representatives to the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the intentional Legislature. On the same day he established a territorial Legislature, and judicial departments of the government, defined that right of suffrage, and provided for executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government, defined that rice country hereto in the constitution declared that "the country hereto in the constitution of the state of the flegislature were apportished among the cocanies established by the decree of the department of New Mexico in the United States in the state of the flegislature were apportished among the consilieration of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the constitution of the state of the flegislature were apportished among the consilieration of the protect of the department of New Mexico in the United States in the state of the state of the state of the state of the constitution of the state of the state of the constitution of the state of the s

could be entertained only by unanimous consent.

Mr. FGLMES inquired whether the commentaries which had been made should not go to the country with the text?

The demand for the previous question was seconded—yeas The demand for the previous question was scotticed years 130, nays 50; and the message and the accompanying documents were reterred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The committee then rose and the House adiomra; d.

Weinesbay, August 6, 1856.

SENATE.

Mr. Dickinson, from the committee on Finance, reported

back the oills from the House, making appropriations for the army and naval pensions.

Mr. Shields submitted a resolution of enquiry, directing

the committee on the library to examine a medal of General Taylor, made by N. Gevelot, and it satisfactory, to purchase copies of it for the public departments. Laid over.

Mr. Pearce's bill for the settlement of the Texan boundary, was taken up.
Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate for about fifteen mi-

The road-a-haif o'clock.—Mr. Archison moved the bill be a first posterior of the posterior of Miss., and Douglas, the postponement of the bill til to-morrow was carried—27 to 24, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

carried—27 to 24, and the sense of the first SEON ATIVES.

Mr. Holmes submitted a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the House, if it be not incompatible with the public interest, the amount of the several claims of the U. States against Portugal, the nature of those claims, the correspondence upon the subject isoth at Washington and Lisbon, between the two Governments; also the amount and nature of the claims preferred quote at 90 cents a \$1 for inferior; ordinary to good \$1 states are not considered a criterion for quating quote at 90 cents a \$1 for inferior; ordinary to good \$1 states are not considered a criterion for quating quote at 90 cents a \$1 for inferior; ordinary to good \$1 states are not considered a criterion for quating quote at 90 cents a \$1 for inferior; ordinary to good \$1 states are not considered a criterion for quating quote at 90 cents as \$1 for inferior; ordinary to good \$1 states are not considered a criterion for quating.

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isoth at Washington and Lusbon, between the two Govern-ments; also the amount and nature of the claims preferred by Portugal against the United States, and all the corres-pondence between the two Governments.

Mr McClernand said that a report had been put in circula-tion by letter writers, and [which had been endorsed to some extent by the newspapers, that this government had sent a fleet up the Tagus, to enforce, at the mouth of the carnon, the payment of these claims. He had seen it stated cannon, the payment of these claims. He had seen it stated in several of the papers that an American squadron had been sent to Lisbon for the purpose of enforcing the demand. He (Mr. McClernand) considered the rumor so preposterous that he had not deemed it necessary to move in the House any serious inquiry upon the subject. The power of making war resided in Congress alone. The exercise of it in any degree by the Executive branch of the Government would be such an assumption of power as to demand the highest censure of Congress and the country.

Hence he had concluded that there had been no such assumption of power by the Executive, and had not proposed any impairy into the matter. He believed that there was no ground for the rumor that a fleet had been sent to Lisbon to intimidate or threaten the government of Portugal. It the market has lost its buoyancy and firm tone. And

intimidate or threaten the government of Portugal. It might be that there was one vessel there to bring home our might be that there was one vessel there to bring home our Charge, in the contingency of a difficulty, or peremptive re-fusal on the part of that government to pay our just claims. He was not authorized to presume that any extreme mea-sures had been authorized by the President of the United

On notion of Mr. Bayly, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Boyd in the Cheir,) and re-sumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation

every man was more or less injured. Capt. May and offi-cers Sweeny and Soely were cut on the head with slung-shots. Officer Birmingham was stabbed on the hip with a cors Sweeny and Shely were cut on the head with slung-shots. Officer Birmingham was stabbed on the hip with a dagger, and officer Roche was stabbed in the back with a knife.

One of the police shivered his club with a blow he struck one of the rioters on the head, and there may be some truth in a rumor that is affort that two of them have been killed. A tailor named Cook, was sent to the city hospital with the back part of his head terribly smashed, and but little hape is entertained of his recovery. One man lay insensible at the station house all night, and another was almost in the same condition.

PORTURES HOME. CHALK'S OFFICE, M Main Street, Richmond, Virginia, Drawn Nos. Maryland Consolidated, exercise to see the more proposed for the struck one of the rioters on the head, and there may be some truth drawn. \$20,000, \$9.00, \$2,074, \$450, \$4,072, \$250, \$150, \$683. Thekets \$250, \$400, \$9.00, \$2,074, \$450, \$4,072, \$250, \$150, \$683. Thekets \$250, \$400, \$9.00, \$2,074, \$450, \$4,072, \$250, \$150, \$450, \$4,072, \$450, \$4,072, \$450, \$4,072, \$450, \$4,072, \$450, \$4,072, \$450, \$4,072, \$4

to, and recited in your excellency's letter. To those trans-tions, I am now directed not more particularly to advert, be-station house all night, and another was almost in the same The forty prisoners were committed to the Tombs this morning, and an investigation of the matter will be had this

Mr. BAYLY said that he had moved to refer the message | gent was also gotten out dead, and Patrick Lambert, Peter Pagan, and Patrick Riley, severely injured.

The fall of the building was caused by the removal of the underpinning and placing an undue weight of bricks on the cross-timbers. The side walls and front portion are still

standing. Scarcely had the dust blown off from this accident, before

another building, No. 52 Mercer street, had fallen, burying four men in the ruins. James Cassidy, Owen Royle, and Walsh, were severely but not dangerously injured. TRAIL OF THE CALIFORNIANS. - MORE THAN SIX

TRAIL OF THE CALIFORNIANS, MORE DIANSIX
HUNDRED DEAD ON THE PLAINS—MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—
The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, from Fort
Laramie, July 1st, 1850, says:
For a few days past the emigration has very sensibly diminished, but still the road is througed, and a large crowdminished. Un to last evening the number of names too.

new, at retail, for 85 75 to 6.

WHEAT—Some sales of prime new at 110 and 115 cent for immediate delivery. Receipts very small, owing to day weather chiefly. CORN-Sales at 60 a 55 cents.

CORN MEAL-80 cents per bushel. OATS-40 cents per bushel.

EYE-65 cents. FISH-Herrings, No. 1 Cut \$6 50; Gross \$4 50; Macker No. 3, 85; No. 2, 89 50; No. 1, 89 50; Shad \$8 50 a \$9; and dull for all descriptions.

LARD—Barrels 7 5; a 8 cents; kegs 8 cents for new. BACON -Virginia cured hog round 7 a 7 % cents; Sides a 7 % cts; new Hams 3 a 10 cents; Western Sides 6 a 6

Shoulders 5% a 5% ets; "Queen City" hans 198. COFFEE-Laguayra 10 a 10% ets.; Rio 16 a 10% een Java 11 a 12% cents, with a fair demand to improve.
SUGAR—Our last week's quotations are tally maintaged, with a disposition to a farther advance. We quote for Rico 6 a 7× cents, New Orleans, new crop, 5× 504, 5 Crofx 7 cents.—Loaf, double refined, 10% a 10% cisc sing Croffe 9 a 9 a crs. Market firm.
 MOLASSES - Sales New Orleans at 29; Cuba 22 a 23 SPIRITS - Cognac Brandy \$1,75 a 3,25; Rochelle \$1,3 1,50; American proof 35c; 4th proof 50a55; Apple, scarce, 55 Richmond Rectified Whiskey 25 5 cents, and advancing

N. E. Rum 27 a 28 cts. TEAS—Imperial 45c75c, per lb.; Gunpowder 45 a 110 c oung Hyson 30a75c; Black 25 a 60 c. CANDLES—Sperm Candles 42a44c; Tallow 10a12; Hul Patent 14c; Adamantine 25 a 30c. per 15.; Jackson's pate

12% cents. SOAP—Richmond and New York 2% and RICE-Prime 4 a 44 cts. POTATOES-Mercers selling from wharf at 65a75 of NAILS-34 ets. RICHMOND LIVE STOCK MARKET, Acc. 8.

BEEF CATTLE-\$2.50 to \$3 at the public scales. F ra order would command a higher price.

Oats 25 to 36 cents,

London, July 26, 1850.—The money market continued at a very low a Consols opened on Monday, the 22d ult., at 95 y; ele-

descriptions have slightly receded in price.

Indeed, we may say to the extent of 5 d per liextremes, and for the week, 39,710 bales, of wh American were taken by speculators, and 3,300 American were taken by speculators, and 3,300 American the 27th of July 310,970 bales American, against 510,700 at that the

Dure, on Church Hell, on the 8th inst., of influmentation lowers, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, youngest son of John & sheer a Mountcottle, aged one year, six months, and four hy-

sophy.

Mr. B. PURYEAR, Professor of Experimental Supp.

Mr. PHILIP H. MONTAGUE, Professor of Modern

The duties of the Academic Departure Swift be div.

Colleges
Tsams:—\$135 for board and tuttion(f)
of October, January and April, respectif
Aug. 9—ewiOctlet A GRICULTURAL LIME. contract for the delivery of cargoes mes River, during the months of August